

as the cerebral lesion. He reports two cases of left-sided hemiplegia, in each of which he correctly made the diagnosis of a left-sided cerebral lesion, because the degree of the respiratory movements of the right side of the thorax was much below normal, while on the left side the movements were not affected. He acknowledges that in rare cases of contralateral cerebral hemiplegia differences in the respiratory movements of the two sides of the thorax are not found. It is not the condition of the extremities, but that of the respiratory muscles which is of decisive moment for the localization of the lesion in cerebral hemiplegia.

After mentioning and rejecting the various theories advanced to explain hemiplegia existing on the side of the cerebral lesion, Ortnier accepts the views of Pinneles. There is not a true paralysis of the limbs on the same side as the lesion in these cases, but a relaxation of the muscles, and in the limbs of the side opposite to the lesion there are manifestations of cerebral irritation, such as apparently voluntary movements of defense. As such symptoms of irritation are absent in the limbs on the same side as the lesion, the appearance of paralysis is produced. In none of thirty-eight cases of collateral hemiplegia, with autopsies, taken from the literature was there any statement of a lesion of the internal capsule, and in all these cases the lesion, from its location, was well adapted to cause signs of irritation in the opposite half of the body.

Collateral hemiplegia is comparatively frequent in hæmatoma of the meninges or in internal hemorrhagic pachymeningitis, and the diagnosis of these conditions becomes possible in cases in which apparent paralysis of the limbs, and, possibly, also of the face, of one side offers a striking contrast to the normal movements of the respiratory muscles of the same side. Trephining in such cases should be done on the side on which the hemiplegia is noted.

The observation of imperfect respiratory movements on one side will lead to a correct diagnosis of the side of the brain affected in cases in which bilateral symptoms of irritation or flaccid paralysis of the extremities are present.

SPILLER.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

241. A STUDY IN APPERCEPTION. W. B. Pillsbury (American Jour. of Psychology, 8, 1897, p. 315).

The author presents Wundt's views. In normal consciousness, at any time, some ideas will be found to be prominent and distinct, while others are vague and indefinite, gradually shading down to obscurity from "the point of clearest vision." Clearness of ideas is not the same as intensity of sensation, but intensity favors clearness, and clearness favors intensity. Degree of clearness varies inversely with the number of ideas simultaneously contained in the point of clearest mental vision. Preceding, accompanying and succeeding increase in the clearness of ideas there is a varying complex of sensational and affective phenomena, viz., (1) increase of clearness in the idea directly before the mind, accompanied by the immediate feeling of activity; (2) inhibition of other ideas; (3) muscular strain sensations with the feelings connected with them, intensifying the primary feeling of activity; (4) the reflex of these strain sensations intensifying the idea apperceived. An idea never undergoes the peculiar increase in clearness when these phenomena are not present. The change of clearness is not like quality or extent and other attributes of sensation. It takes place while all external conditions remain the same. The whole circle of subjective processes connected with apperception Wundt calls "attention".

Passive apperception is present (1) at certain times when an idea

enters consciousness under the most favorable conditions, and (2) it sometimes precedes active perception. It is never so complete or full as active apperception, and in the typical form it is determined immediately and without choice. In active apperception the incentives are more numerous and more evenly balanced, and the decision regarding the merits of ideas is equivocal, and often delayed. Apperception of any sensation is rendered easy by its separate and isolated appearance shortly before in consciousness. No sensation comes to its full rights in consciousness unless apperceived. CHRISTISON.

242. INVOLUNTARY MOTOR REACTION TO PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT STIMULI. G. V. Dearborn and F. N. Spindler (*Psychological Review*, 4, 1897, p. 453).

The authors experimented with reference to the hypothesis of Prof. Munsterberg, that stimuli, which cause action of the extension muscles, are as a rule, agreeable, while stimuli which cause action of the flexor muscles are, as a rule, disagreeable. According to this theory, the hands should relax and the head drop back under agreeable stimuli, while under disagreeable stimuli, the reverse should take place.

The hands and the head were, therefore, chosen as the reacting organs of the experiments. The stimuli used were odors, sounds and colored light. It was much more difficult to find for each subject a positively disagreeable odor, than it was to find a positively pleasant one. The most emphatic were: bergamot, cologne water, heliotrope, methyl acetate, oil of cloves, tincture of musk, ethyl iodide, spirit of turpentine, xylol, eugenol, oil of eucalyptus, iodoform, cider vinegar, bisulphide of carbon, ethyl bromol and camphor, sulphuric ether, toluidin, allyl alcohol, tincture of asafetida, diamylamine, acetic acid, ammonium valerianate.

It was expected that as the lower animals, savages and children are very responsive to sensory stimuli, the effects of civilization or education would reduce motor manifestations as responses to sensory stimuli. It was found, however, that some subjects did not react at all, except to pronounce the stimulus pleasant or unpleasant, and other subjects would give a motor reaction while they pronounced the stimuli indifferent. Others, again, were so sensitive that "they seemed to go all to pieces" by any disagreeable stimulus, and would "show most surprising and seemingly contradictory reactions."

The subjects cover mostly seniors and juniors of the Harvard and Radcliff colleges and graduates working in the laboratory. They were nineteen in all. They were each comfortably seated in an arm-chair, and their heads and hands ingeniously connected with registers. The summary is as follows. It includes only actual reactions to stimuli, 764 reactions in all. The cases where stimuli were applied without resulting reactions numbered 253.

	Under Unpleasant Stimuli.	Under Pleasant Stimuli.	Under Indifferent Stimuli.
Flexion.	66.6	32.2	49
Extension	33.3	67.8	51
Proportion	2 to 1	1 to 2 +	Nearly equal.

These experiments afford a striking confirmation of Professor Munsterberg's theory that there is a strong tendency to expansion